THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Wilmington Journal.

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Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

"BRITTLE."

Our liberal editorial says "the story says grievous fault has been found with it because it is said to be the friend of the Confederates, taking issue with him for kindly and fraternal sentiments expressed in a letter to Captain R. H. Manning, of Charleston.

While Judge Chase was holding Court in Charleston, during the latter part of May, 1869, he was invited by Captain Manning to attend the memorial services of the Union dead, at Magnolia Cemetery, near that city, and in reply wrote the letter, to which Mr. Williams objected.

Mr. Williams had been, before the war, the President of a State Bank, and had opposed the National Bank system and other leading financial measures which Judge Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, was urging the consideration of the Congress, and hoped for its adoption.

Mr. Williams first reached Judge Chase while holding Court at Raleigh, and no answer was shown to and from Mr. Williams, except [illegible] Chase, which [illegible] Court at Raleigh, [illegible] Mr. Williams, [illegible] Williamington Bar, of which [illegible] the United States Army, [illegible] Governor of a town in South [illegible] Bell of these copies have [illegible] Chase into our possession, and [illegible] letters to the first time published.

With these explanations the [illegible] would only say that [illegible] been courteously [illegible] stood.

We are glad to be permitted to publish this beautiful and patriotic letter of Chief Justice Chase, and we [illegible]

A LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We find in the [illegible]

One contemporary, in [illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible] letter to Capt. Manning [illegible] speech of "one of our brave Generals, whom you do not name. There are some good sentiments in it and some not so good. On the whole, I prefer the letter to the speech, and I am sorry to differ from you so far as to think that of the two, the letter "is most becoming" the position which I hold. The Chief Justice is, I think, not ill employed when he inculcates good will among men.

I notice that you more than intimate that my letter was prompted by ambition. It certainly was not. I do not think I ever was so ambitious as some unadvised ones people have represented me. At any rate, I am now unconscious of any other ambition than that of doing as much good and as little harm as possible.

I have no connection with politics. I neither seek nor expect any political position, content to leave to younger men all the contentions and distinctions of political life. I shall be fully satisfied with my share of the general welfare, which it may be hoped wise and conservative statesmanship, with God's blessing, will secure for our country.

Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. CHASE."

CHEROKEE INDIAN TROPHIES.

The head of the Indian chief, John Ross, and several other Medoos, have been forwarded to Head quarters at San Francisco, California; at least our telegraphic dispatches this morning. Telegrams are not, however always reliable. On yesterday we published what purported to be a dispatch from General Sheridan, giving orders to Governor Kellogg [illegible] to be a genuine dispatch [illegible] Governor Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan, [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan, indeed, [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan [illegible] so far [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] Sheridan

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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Address,

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

The telegrams announce that our troops at the Lava Beds have again been surprised, and that four soldiers have been killed and six wounded by the Modocs.

It is further announced that Captain Jack wore the uniform of the late General Canby, whom he shot with his own hand. This piece of bravado, taken in connection with the fact also reported by telegram that our people were sending out squaws as scouts, would seem to indicate that the Indians, and not the whites, were on the aggressive.

To say the least of it, it is a singular state of affairs when Federal scouts wear petticoats and their enemies wear Federal uniforms in open battle.

WHEELER'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA: A NEW EDITION.

We are glad to learn that Colonel Wheeler, who has been for years back collecting materials for a new and enlarged edition of his History of North Carolina, has so nearly brought his labors to a close. Perhaps no one appreciates the value of Colonel Wheeler's History more fully than Editors, who have almost daily need of just accurate information in relation to the State. We sincerely trust that it will not be long ere we have the fruits of Colonel Wheeler's labors for the last quarter of a century almost, in the shape of a new and enlarged edition.

It will be remembered that during the war Colonel Wheeler ran the Blockade and went to England, where he remained until the surrender, engaged in examining the records of the old Colonial Office in London. His opportunities for acquiring very valuable information were good, and we doubt not that he made good use of them.

BISHOP McILVAINE.—FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The New York *World* takes advantage of the oft repeated funeral services over the mortal remains of Bishop McIlvaine, *en route* from Rome to Ohio, to ramanize upon itinerant funerals. Is there be anything improper in funeral funerals, no better text for the sermon could have been chosen than that offered by the frequent services held over the American Bishop, as it was that at almost every convenient stopping place there were people ready to bury him or, at least, to hold funeral services over him. How many times funeral services have been held over him we do not know, it may, accordingly, be safely asserted now that the services have been consigned to the dead at last, that he is about the funeral Bishop in America.

Bishop McIlvaine was not distinguished as a Prelate alone, but he is remembered that during the late war he went to England upon a political mission, the object of which was to counteract any impression in that country favorable to the South. How he managed to discharge his duties as the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, while executing a political mission to the English people by his high priestly office is now too late to inquire. He is dead now, and buried at last.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

From all quarters of the North and West, says the Savannah *News*, we hear of movements having for their object a change in the present high, almost prohibitory rates of freight upon Western produce seeking the Atlantic markets. A variety of projects are entertained; some are in favor of increased direct railroad facilities between the North, South and West; others advocate the construction of a grand canal from the Mississippi river to the South Atlantic ports; some are for turning the commerce of the Western rivers up stream to the lakes, and thence to New York; others favor an outlet to the Atlantic at Norfolk, while Baltimore and Philadelphia are both preferring their claims as eligible outports for the produce of the West. While these various projects divide public opinion according to the local interests which they affect, all minds agree on the one abstract proposition, that an absolute necessity exists for cheaper transportation for the products of the great Western food-producing region. This conviction has taken complete possession of the minds of the people of the West, with whom the best and most effective means of accomplishing the desired object has become the all-absorbing question of the day.

"BRIAREUS."

The *Star* is coming around rapidly on the "change of gauge" question. In its last issue it admits that the proposed change of gauge from Greensboro to Charlotte will benefit Wilmington, provided a proper freight tariff is adopted. There is no longer any difference of opinion between the *Star* and the JOURNAL as to the mere change of gauge. Both papers agree that it presents a possibility of good to Wilmington—a possibility, however, that the *Star* thinks falls far short of being a probability. Acting upon this opinion the *Star* has lent its influence to the opponents of the proposed change in spite of the admitted possibility that it could be made to work to the advantage of our city by a proper tariff of profits. Upon the policy of such a proceeding we have no remarks to make, save that it seems to us it would be better for any one who has the interest of our city at heart, and who understands these interests, to take advantage of every opportunity to "benefit Wilmington." At any rate it would seem to be the dictate of ordinary prudence that a public journal should be very sure that it was right before going ahead. Admitting that, with a proper tariff, the change of gauge would benefit Wilmington, a Wilmington paper ought to be quite sure that a proper tariff will not be adopted in force it opposes the change of gauge. What tariff the management of the Wilmington and Weldon Road would adopt, we cannot, of course, declare with certainty. Whether the JOURNAL is right or the *Star* time alone can decide with absolute certainty.

For the present, at least, we are ready to rest that question upon the fact that our Chamber of Commerce, while it has denied it necessary to complain of some of the Railroad management, has, by a unanimous vote, declared it necessary to change the gauge. Under the circumstances, we think we are justified in the complaint of tariffs. We think that the Chamber of Commerce has been watchful and fearless in regard to the interests of our city.

The *Star* insists that the Telegram to the Associated Press of the 13th February was corrected, editorially, by the Chamber, in an official report by the Chamber of Commerce.

The only reply we shall make to this is to be found in the following resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, adopted on the 13th March, 1873, as appears from the columns of the *Star*:

Resolved, That the telegram to the Associated Press of 13th February was unauthorized by this Chamber and was liable to misconstruction, inasmuch as we have made no question nor complaint of tariffs but simply of discrimination in transportation in moving the through freight to the neglect of the local.

We heartily concur in the high estimate the *Star* places upon the worth, character and intelligence of the gentlemen composing the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. There is no better friend to these gentlemen than the JOURNAL.

The *Star* refers to the "Princess Street land of the Branson Mansion." We are not quite sure that we understand what is meant by this expression. Our colored fairy will oblige us by explaining.

THE ALBEMARLE AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

On Tuesday next, the 20th instant, the Governors of the Southern and Western States have promised to meet in Atlanta to consider the ways and means for perfecting a project for connecting the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean by inland water communication. The route which the Convention will be called upon specially to consider, is thirteen hundred and thirty-three miles in length, ten hundred and thirty-three of which are by river and the remaining three hundred by canal and slack water navigation. The route has already been surveyed by distinguished officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and the project declared to be feasible.

It begins at the mouth of the Ohio river, following the Ohio to the Tennessee; up the Tennessee, passing Muscle Shoals, to the mouth of Short Creek, two miles and a half below Guntersville, Alabama; from the mouth of Short Creek, by canal and slack water navigation, across Sand Mountain and down the valley of Wolf Creek to its junction with the Coosa, two miles and a half below Gadsden; up the Coosa to Rome, Georgia; from Rome, by canal and slackwater navigation, up the valley of the Etowah and Little rivers, across the Chattahoochee plateau; down the Yellow and Ocmulgee rivers to Macon; thence, continuing down the Ocmulgee to the Altamaha, and down the Altamaha to the sea. Nature has already, by magnificent rivers, opened twenty-two hundred miles of free and uninterrupted navigation between the city of St. Louis and the Atlantic ocean; this line is to be completed by canal and slack water navigation, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

It is apparent that there is nothing in the letter of the law against the position taken by the Ohio Senate. There is no express provision in the Constitution limiting the time in which action must be taken on a proposed amendment by the States, nor is there any absolute prohibition in terms in the Constitution against reconsidering and accepting an amendment once rejected.

And in point of fact this right to reconsider and accept an amendment once rejected, has actually been exercised. In April 1867 the 14th Amendment was pending. 21 States had ratified it and 13 States (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and the Southern States) had rejected it. California, Iowa, and Nebraska had not acted. Iowa and Nebraska afterwards ratified and California rejected it.

On 13th January 1868, the Legislature of Ohio withdrew its ratification and on 4th February, New Jersey withdrew its ratification. In October, Oregon withdrew its ratification. And the Southern States having been reconstructed, ratified the Amendment although their previous Legislatures had rejected it. The amendment was therupon declared to be a part of the Constitution by an act of Congress and by a proclamation of Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, and has been so taken and accepted by all "proudly following ever since.

On the other hand it is contended that as six of the thirteen States rejected the Madison Amendment, that the acceptance of the other States then in existence would have had no effect, that it ceased to be any longer a matter pending for State action, and that any action taken thereon to ratify it as an Amendment proposed by the First Congress is null and void.

It would indeed, seem to be a strange construction of the Constitution that would permit a proposed Amendment to be open for acceptance or rejection and reconsideration for more than three-quarters of a century.

But it is so perfectly idle for us of the South to express any opinion in relation to the constitutionality of any proceeding, that we shall not undertake to say whether the Ohio Legislature is right or wrong but shall content ourself with laying the facts before our readers.

The *Sun* estimates that two thousand young men are thrown out of employment by the sudden spasm of virtue in New York, which closes the gambling dens.

Siberia has twenty-eight new gold mines, all of which promise to pay well. It is probable there will be many voluntary exiles there before long.

It appears from the last census returns of the wealth, the population and the earnings of the whole of the United States, "that the average earnings of the whole American people do not exceed $800 a year each."

Benjamin Reed & Co., nurserymen, of Aberdeen, Scotland, have presented this Government, through the Agricultural Department, with thirty thousand plants of the true Scotch fir, or Highland pine tree, for distribution in the Western States. The plants are delivered in New York free of expense to the Government.

STATE NEWS.

Strawberries and cherries 15 cents a quart in Newbern.

Catawba river is raid to be higher than at any time since 1824.

The railroad bridge over Silver creek, W. N. C. R. R. has been washed away.

There are now 103 convicts in the Penitentiary, and the Spring crop promises well.

Mr. J. H. Gatling, of Mauney's Neck, N. C., on last Friday caught three young bears.

John Armstrong, Esq., and Col. J. M. Heck will leave Raleigh in a few days for the Vienna exhibition.

The first Chinaman ever arrested in San Francisco for drunkenness turned up in the police court the other day.

General Clingman will deliver the next annual address to the public at Davidson College, on the 25th of June.

The dinner horn of the R. & G. R. R. Shops is distinctly heard on the other side of Walnut Creek—about three miles of music.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon has consented to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College at commencement in June.

The Milton Chronicle says: Mr. Wm. Nichols, while ploughing recently on the farm of Mr. S. Yancy, near this place, ploughed up a Spanish coin bearing date of 1762.

The crop prospect in Person is promising. Whilst there is complaint as to scarcity of tobacco plants, it is thought there will be enough to meet the wants of the farmers.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns by letter from Oxford that the recent heavy rains did serious damage in Granville, washing away fences and tearing up the crops planted in the low grounds.

The Raleigh News says: Governor Caldwell on yesterday respited George Graham, convicted of murder and sentenced at the late term of Wilkes Court to be hanged on the 23d day of this month. The respite is until the 27th day of June.

The Fayetteville Statesman says:—The Fayetteville Light Infantry was reorganized last night. Many old members were present. For nearly a hundred years it was an honor to the town; let it be, a hundred years from now, its chief pride.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Our friend Peter Hines Esq., showed us on yesterday some rich specimens of gold ore recently found by him on his plantation three miles from Gaston, in Halifax county, and about three miles from the iron mine of Col. Heck, which is now being worked.

The Durham Tobacco Plant thinks $75,000 will be raised in Granville for the proposed Oxford Railroad, and says Durham will subscribe liberally, provided the proposed road is run through the section of Tally-Ho, Knap and Reeds, and connecting with the Central Road at Durham.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We were shown at Dallas the beak of an eagle, which a negro boy of 18, named Button, had killed on King's Mountain. The eagle attacked him and attempted to pick out his eyes. He fought it with rocks, and killed it. The eagle measured 9 feet 2 inches, from one tip of the wing to the other.

A special to the Petersburg Index, dated Rocky Mount, 12th, says: A heavy hail storm passed through this section of the county, doing serious damage to farmers and killing poultry. Twenty-eight window lights were broken in one dwelling, eighty-five in another. The storm ranged eastward, gathering in fury and extending, doubtless, several miles.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The farmers in this section were seriously injured by the freshets and washing rains of last week. Fences were carried off and plowed land washed into gullies. Where hill-side ditches were in proper condition, and deep plowing had been done, the injury was much less. Nature teaches farmers many instructive lessons.

The Concord Sun says: We see it stated that the amount necessary to defray the expenses of Professor Kerr, as Commissioner from North Carolina to the Vienna Exposition, will be about $600. We offer to be one of twenty who will advance $30 each, for the payment of his expenses, the money to be forwarded to Raleigh as soon as it can be ascertained that the amount is raised.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: On Friday night one of the most terrific hail storms and tornadoes ever witnessed in that section passed over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, between Manson and Henderson, tearing trees up by the roots and devastating all in its course. The storm took a sweep, it is said, of some seven miles, and has left nothing in its track. We have no particulars, but learn it spread terror and dismay as it passed along.

The Raleigh News says: The Roanoke river commenced rising Thursday night and is now forty-one feet above the low water mark. It is rising on an average of about six inches to the hour.

The effect of the freshet reported in the Dan river is now being felt, and from present indications it is feared that much valuable property will be damaged, as the freshet in the above mentioned stream is the heaviest known for ten years, and has destroyed over $50,000 worth of property at last accounts.

The Raleigh News says: Our Morganton correspondent, under date of the 8th of May, says "that all the streams in Western North Carolina are reported far out beyond their banks. The Catawba at Morganton was twenty-one feet above common water, and still rising. At 8½ o'clock on Thursday morning, the bridge over the Catawba, two miles from Morganton, was swept away. West of Morganton the damage to the Western Railroad is very severe, and it will probably be two weeks before the trains can run over the road. I have heard nothing of the road east of here. There is no doubt an immense amount of damage to the bottom lands which have recently been plowed up, and much fencing will be washed away and many mill dams destroyed.

The Robesonian says: During the last week in April a man went to Mr. Nathaniel McNair's house, in this county, in his absence, and inquired of his housekeeper if they had been much troubled by the Lowrey gang during their raids in the neighborhood. On being told that the Lowreys had never troubled Mr. McNair or his premises, the man remarked, "I don't think you will have to say so much longer. I know that Steve Lowrey, with a newly organized band, will be here in a week or ten days." At the close of his remarks the man left and was never seen again. About a week subsequent, however, a man (well armed) came to the house about 9 o'clock at night and demanded to see Mr. McNair. Mr. McNair had retired, and being very tired after his day's work felt reluctant to dress himself, and sent out to inquire who it was that called on him at such an unreasonable hour of the night and the nature of his business. The man refused to disclose his name, but said if Mr. McNair would not at once go to him he would set fire to his premises. Of course Mr. McNair declined an interview, whereupon the robber and incendiary, as he has proven himself to be, sent another message declaring that if he (Mr. McNair) would give him $125 he would go away and not molest him. These terms were also rejected by Mr. McNair, and the robber promptly proceeded to put his threat of burning his premises into execution by applying a torch to the grib and other buildings. Fortunately the wind was not blowing hard at the time, otherwise the whole place would have been destroyed.

THE LOUISIANA MODOCS.

It is refreshing, says the Macon Telegraph, to find occasionally a man in the Republican party who has the courage to speak out his honest sentiments in regard to the acts of members of that party, and especially of the outrages which some of them are committing in the South. Thus the Providence (R. I.) Journal, of which Senator Anthony is the editor, speaks out in regard to the late troubles in Louisiana as follows:

"This Grant parish affair has no political significance, outside of Louisiana. It originated in a disputable squabble for office. The negroes were lured by their white leaders into taking up arms, committed such crimes as robbery, assaults and threat ning the lives of the whites, including attacks upon the women. When the Sheriff had collected his posse, he and they retaliated in a savage and wanton manner. The negroes were the aggressors. Sorely did they pay for their barbarous treatment of those who had nothing to do with the quarrel. The atrocities on both sides were great and inexcusable."

This view of the case is fully borne out by the facts which are being gradually developed. On the 25th ultimo, Sheriff Nash, of Grant parish, visited Major Smith who is in command of a detachment of United State soldiers sent there to preserve the peace, and submitted to him the following statement as to the origin and termination of the Colfax affair:

Major J. H. Smith, commanding

19th United States Infantry:

As the duly elected and legal Sheriff of this parish, I would make this statement that you may judge for yourself to the legality of the action taken. I received for Sheriff the largest number of votes, and as such was duly commissioned both by Messrs. McEnery and Kellogg. Previous to election, there had been bodies of riotous persons in the country, who had no fear of the law, and who made frequent threats of murder and incendiarism.

On the 26th of March last, these persons, both white and colored, marched in a body to the Court-house and thence ejected the legally elected and installed parish officers, myself among the number. I at that time ordered them to disperse, but they fired upon myself and others, compelling us to flee for our lives. I accordingly, seeing no other course, procured from Judge Regan, the police magistrate, commissioned by Kellogg, a warrant for the arrest of the ringleaders, and with it, and a deputy constable, proceeded to Colfax, where I arrived in time to learn that an assemblage of peaceable citizens had been broken up and fired upon by the rioters.

Even then I desired to make a compromise; and, before executing the warrant, rode up and endeavored to preserve peace, but was again fired upon, and threats made by the rioters, who said they would anyhow drink my blood. Seeing no course then left, I, at the order of the Judge, summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens, both white and colored, and with these (125 in number) succeeded on Easter Sunday in dispersing the 250 rioters and preserving peace. The warrant for their arrest, and the order, I still hold in my possession. I deemed that it was necessary to preserve peace at all hazards, and, therefore, I resorted to the measures taken.

Very respectfully,
C. C. NASH, Sheriff.

The Postmaster of Colfax makes the following statement:

I am a National Republican, and always have been one. I was a member of the Republican Legislature from 1868 to 1872, and was, and am now, a United States Postmaster at Colfax, Grant parish, having supported Gen. Grant and Gov. Kellogg in the last campaign. Previous to this I was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1868.

I was quietly pursuing my vocation as Postmaster at Colfax, and was told repeatedly, from the 5th of April, by the rioters that I should be killed, and on the 10th of April was compelled to leave, they stating that they would shoot me if I stayed, unless I took up arms with them. On the morning of the 10th I went up to receive the mail, and I was met by an armed mob of negroes, who told me to get on my horse and leave, else I would be killed. They also threatened the life of my brother and a colored man named Buck McKinney; also Ralph Marons.

I then left, and came to Alexandria to receive instructions. I expected to see a deputy marshal to preserve peace; but finding none, I was told by Mr. Sarris, the mail contractor, to bring the mail here, which I did. I made a requisition on Daniel Shaw, supposed to be acting sheriff, as follows:

To D. W. Shaw, Sheriff, Grant parish Louisiana—Sir: I demand of you in the name of the State, protection for the postmaster at Colfax, Louisiana, and also to protect Government property. Very respectfully,

S. E. CUNY,
United States Postmaster.

Mr. Shaw sent two men, but a colored man named Leo Allen came down and said Shaw had no authority to do so, and that he was commanding officer.

I then made a similar requisition on him as commanding officer, in writing, the same as the above. He replied the Government property must take care of itself, that he wanted the men himself, and took them away. This was about the 5th of April, and the threats were made after this. My object was to protect the United States Government property, and I remained until my life was threatened.

S. E. CUNY,
U. S. Postmaster, Colfax, Grant parish.

Executed at Alexandria, Louisiana, Monday, April 27, 1873.

Witnesses: HARRIE WILDE,
A. COCKERILLE,
C. T. HOOPER.

To these statements nothing need be added. They are conclusive as to where the blame rightfully rests. "Depend upon it," says a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, "the white population here had to meet the issue made by the riotous negroes and give them a severe check, or leave the country. Nothing else was left to do."

Regulating the Railroads in Illinois.

The Governor of Illinois has signed the railway bill, and its provisions will go into effect on the 1st of July next. By this act, "more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation" is declared to be "extortion," punishable, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, the trial to be by a jury. The fine for the second offense is $10,000, for the third $20,000, and for every subsequent offense $20,000. "Unjust discrimination" is also declared to be a violation of the provisions of the act, and is punishable, in the same form of action, with like penalties. "Unjust discrimination" is defined as the "charging, collecting or receiving for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description for any distance within the State, the same or a greater amount of toll than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railway;" and so on, specifying all the modes by which railways now charge, collect and receive an equal or greater sum for a less service. It is provided, in addition, that the party suffering from acts of "extortion" or "unjust discrimination" may recover, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained, with costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Glimpses at Rockingham and Laurinburg—Court Week—One of our Wilmington Boys—The Richmond Town Ticket—A Valuable Invention &c., &c., &c.

LAURINBURG, May 11th, 1873.

Dear Journal:

Leaving Wilmington the early part of last week for Rockingham, we arrived at the latter place in due course, having the genial presence of Capt. Leggett as conductor as far as Lumberton, and of Capt. H. G. Fladger for the remainder of our journey. From both of these gentlemen we acknowledge polite and kind attention and must declare "well done thou good and faithful."

Rockingham, during the most of our stay presented no very inviting aspect. Confessedly, we didn't enjoy it. For two days it rained very hard, which made the all prevading clay under foot, very soft, and we had and suffered these two phases of the hard and soft to a degree shocking to our conceptions of the "eternal fitness of things."

Court opened Monday P. M., 5th instant., Judge Buxton being our very affable companion *de voyage* on the trip up. The business of the Court comprised nothing of a general or a specially attractive interest. The trial of the negro Simmons, for arson, resulting in his acquittal, was the most prominent and the salient case. The accused was charged with setting fire to the town of Wadesboro in March last. Engaged as his counsel was our former fellow-townsman Platt D. Walker, Esq., who, in his speech for the defense, which we had the pleasure of hearing, acquitted himself with the eloquence and ability characteristic of him and that have made him a valuable reputation in the section we are writing of. He was further connected with most of the business of the Court occurring during our stay, and it affords a great pleasure to us to be able to mention his evident success and our own appreciation of his worth and ability which so decidedly impressed us on this occasion.

En passant, Judge Buxton possesses a dignified presence on the bench.

On the day of our arrival an election was in progress for Mayor and Commissioners of the town, being the first in the annals of Rockingham, which was only incorporated by our last Legislature.

The election must have been an interesting affair, since only 85 votes were polled. Mr. W. J. Everett, a Conservative and a *patron of the* JOURNAL, of course, was elected Mayor, but the Board of Commissioners is rather a melange of light and shade containing 4 Conservatives and 2 Radicals, one "culled." The Conservatives could have elected a full party ticket, and we cannot admire their unnecessary concession to Radicalism in this instance, and do not see the point, although our sapience may be at fault.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, a live man, is building a new Hotel, an event and enterprise we must encomend and applaud. Boniface should be an individual leader of the wants of the public.

Well, dear JOURNAL, we only cheat a retreat," and coming to Laurinburg, for a day or two, found the change of base a good thing. There are many familiar faces, and old Wilmington is reproduced in a host of the good people now here. We have had the pleasure of meeting, among many others, Mr. A. F. Bizzell, *once* of Wilmington, but now one of the special fourares of Laurinburg, and the evidences of his prosperity were very gratifying to us.

Laurinburg has a lively and thriving look, several new buildings going up, and *ex. viz.*, Mr. Thos. C. James, of Wilmington, is to be a future resident, and to engage in the drug business. We visited a new and very neat store being got ready for his occupation.

The recent heavy rains, as an addendum to the previous outrageous frost in this section, as elsewhere, have resulted in great reported injury to the crops. The seed were, in many places, actually washed out of the ground by the inundation. Cotton will have to be, to some extent, replanted. For several days past there has been very warm weather and the stimulus will be favorable.

We do not wish to neglect saying that Mr. H. U. Parker, formerly of the "Parker House," Wilmington, is keeping a hotel here and knows how to do it. Our friends, when visiting Laurinburg, will always find a hearty welcome from him.

Before closing we claim space to mention our friend Mr. Jno. P. Harriss of Greensboro', Ga. Mr. Harriss, apart from being a genial and thorough gentlemen is and just here the public is interested) the representative of a new patented improvement in Millstone Dresses. Our only object in referring to it is one that is *par beau publicus*, since no more decided and positive impression was ever made on us affecting the intrinsic value of an important mechanical improvement. We propose to hang no millstone about anybody's neck, and we are not going to do so. We only advocate a new and unique invention of prospective advantage to everybody and his wife, as is self-evident. Nothing claims a reader and more interested attention from us than the products of mechanical ingenuity and skill, ranging so vastly in their effects. But we get verbose and *apropos* bring ourself back to the main question of advocating the invention of our friend. With the application of the Patent Dress the result is an increase of from 100 to 500 per cent. The meal also keeps cool with wet and damp corn, evidently a desideratum of consequence.

It will be introduced here, in a short time, by Mr. M. H. Hoke, a brother of our old commander, General Hoke, and we take it that we need not bespeak, from any further circumstance, besides the real merits of the invention, the consideration of our citizens.

Yours truly,
B.

P. S. We wrote the above *en route* under a sunny and radiant sky and a warm temperature, some two hours ago. We have had since a wonderful shower of rain and *hail*, the latter as big as marbles. Domine Sampson would, perforce, have exclaimed, "prodigious."

An Interesting Exploration.

The military expedition, which will go into the country of the Sioux Indians to establish two military posts there, in accordance with the act of Congress of last session, is intended to be of a character to impress the Sioux with a notion of the power of the Government. It will consist of 2,000 men and officers, and will be accompanied by a large number of civilians, who will be attached for the needs of forwarding supplies, making surveys and explorations, and for other similar duties. There will be several scientific men with the expedition, who expect the most valuable scientific results from an examination of the great interior basin, which the party will penetrate, and which is till now as much a *terra incognita* to the white race as the interior of Africa. The hitherto almost undisturbed abode of the most savage and powerful of the Indian tribes will be entered, and preparations made to take advantage of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to bring them permanently within the control of the Government. The details of the arrangements are not yet far advanced, but the expedition will probably be begun about the middle of June.

The People's Protest.

"For dental trash, our hard-earned cash,
Too long we've spent in vain.
But henceforth won't for SOZODONT,
The teeth preserves—that's plain.
may 11 113 d&wtf

The Burning of Columbia.

The unprejudiced public has no doubt come to the conclusion that the town of Columbia was burned by the troops of General Sherman. That General is sensitive on the subject, and in his sworn answers before the British and American Mixed Claims Commission he almost committed perjury. Not satisfied with swearing to what he knew, he gave answers that were discreditable to him.

Before, however, attaching [illegible] General Sherman's testimony [illegible] do General Howard the justice to say that he has put himself [illegible] as became a man of truth. We quote some of his testimony—enough to prove the point we made yesterday. After saying that he saw cotton burning when he entered Columbia he testified as follows:

By Mr. Walker:

Question: General, as a matter of fact, did not the United States army, or part of it, under the command of officers, set fire to cotton when they were in the city of Columbia?

Answer by General Howard: I do not know of any instance in which they did.

Question: Can you say they did not?

Answer: No; I never can say that; it is impossible to say that they did not. I have on my record a literal list of what was destroyed by my orders and cotton is not embraced in it.

We have all the time conceded that Columbia was not burned under orders.

Now, as to General Sherman's testimony. The first remark we make is that as General Howard swears that he could never say the Federal troops did not set fire to cotton in Columbia, and that it is *impossible* for him to say that they did not, it follows that Gen. Sherman has sworn falsely if he has testified that he could say that his troops did not set fire to Columbia.—We cannot find in his published evidence, however, the positive statement that his troops did not set fire to Columbia.—Here, however, are some answers which will show what manner of man he is:

Question by Mr. Walker: General, it is alleged that Wade Hotle has said that your army was an armed mob?

Answer by General Sherman: You of Hotle was power fool enough to say that. I have seen Wade Hotle in person. I did not ask him the question, because I did not presume that he was such an ass as to say that.

Question: You deny that entirely, do you?

Answer: Our army was as good an army as the Prussian's ever had, and you might as well ask me if one good man would make any such statement as has been attributed to him.

How General Sherman came so near swearing to falsehood that no one will attach much importance to his testimony when it is proved against a man who has placed himself from the confederation of the civilized world now, God only knows how far. We give below all of General Sherman's testimony in relation to the burning of Columbia:

Question by Commissioner Fish: [illegible] Answer by General Sherman: The fire was burning [illegible] two days when we were in Columbia, but was local confined to the [illegible] brick depot across the river, the depot by the bridge, and [illegible] on the opposite side of the river, as the Charlotte depot, and [illegible] piled against the various [illegible] which was burning, and [illegible] houses before any soldiers [illegible] My own headquarters were [illegible] of the town of Colonel [illegible] on the north [illegible] of our arrival, after we had [illegible] quiet possession of the city, [illegible] twelve hours, a fire broke out [illegible] the old market-house [illegible] been a short distance [illegible] shining over the [illegible] which I was, and [illegible] decending down [illegible] what was the [illegible] and [illegible] back and told me that the [illegible] dangerously opposite the old [illegible] house was burning. I [illegible] I [illegible] ing. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Seward's Travels Around the World.

The first edition of 25,000 copies of this remarkable work did not supply the collector orders of our agents. The second edition is now printing. Sold only by subscription. Applications for copies of the work, or agencies, should be addressed to the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.
dawtf

Agriculture and Education.

The Agricultural and Educational meeting held at Lenoir, in this county, on Saturday, was rather thinly attended. Nevertheless there was much interest manifested in the cause which was present. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Henry Nutt and Gen. Z. Friendly, Dr. H. F. Murphy and Col. John D. Powers. The Agricultural Meeting adjourned to meet at Rocky Point, June 7th, and the Educational Meeting, in this city, the 19th instant.

County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday evening.

It was ordered that a township tax of 10 cents on the $100 valuation of real estate and personal property, be levied in Masonboro township for township purposes.

Several applications for bridges on county roads were referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges for report.

The Chairman and Commissioner Morris were appointed a Committee to settle with D. Pigott, Tax Collector, for taxes collected for 1872.

L. Vollers, Moore Clerk, N. B. Vincent, Wilmington, H. Brown, Leesburg, and L. Vollers, Wilmington, were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

The contract for painting the County Jail was awarded to Thos. A. Parker at $250.

Finance Committee reported favorably on P. H. Loftin, of Cumberland, for $75 cents, Jacob Sessoms, $2 50, and Jas. Sessoms, $2 50.

Adjourned.

Attempted Murder.

Last Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. John Dennis, who resides at Hilton and has charge of the new railroad bridge on the Northeast Cape Fear river, was awakened from his slumbers by a noise near the house of Mr. Waddell by the name of Wright, who was living with him, H. P. Waddell, in hiding from a warrant in his hand. Mr. Dennis asked him what he was doing there, and receiving no reply, and being unarmed, he started for the house. He had just reached the door when a gun was fired behind him, and the ball went crashing through the door, lodging in the house. Dennis, considering discretion the better part of valor, made a hasty retreat to the house of Mr. Waddell, Sr., early next morning he was found in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and life extinct. Wright has not been heard of since the attempted murder. Coroner Jno. D. Powers, Esq., held an inquest on the body of Mr. Waddell, Sr., on Monday morning, the verdict rendered being in accordance with the facts as above stated.

The Carolina Central Railway.

The Directors of the Carolina Central Railway Company met in Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 8th, 1873, and elected the following officers:

President—Col. Wm. L. De Rosset, of Wilmington, N. C.

Vice-President—Col. Thos. H. Wright, of Wilmington, N. C.

Secretary—Col. Jno. D. Bellamy, of Wilmington, N. C.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Yates, of Wilmington, N. C.

Engineer and Superintendent—Maj. Wm. J. Hoge, of Wilmington, N. C.

Solicitor—Col. Jno. D. Bellamy, of Wilmington, N. C.

Executive Committee—Col. Wm. L. De Rosset, Col. Thos. H. Wright, Col. Jno. D. Bellamy, Wm. H. Yates, Esq., and Maj. Wm. J. Hoge.

The following gentlemen were elected to hold their positions, subject to the pleasure of the Board, except the President and Vice-President, who are elected for one year:

President—C. H. Roberts, of New York.

Vice-President—Silas N. Martin, of Wilmington, N. C.

Treasurer—Watson Matthews, of New York.

Secretary—W. J. Dewey, of New York.

Assistant Treasurer—I. T. Alderman, of Wilmington, N. C.

Engineer and Superintendent—S. L. Fremont, of Wilmington, N. C.

Assistant Superintendent—V. Q. Johnson, of Lincolnton, N. C.

Auditor—Wm. N. Bowden, of Wilmington, N. C.

Master of Transportation—W. H. Allen.

The salary of the President and Vice-President was fixed at $2,500 each; Chief Superintendent at $2,000; Assistant Superintendent at $2,500 (an increase of $1,000); Assistant Treasurer $2,000; Master of Transportation $1,500; Auditor $1,000.

The capitalists who bought the road and who will furnish the money for its completion, allowed the above named salaries, and they are considered fair and liberal, and show that there is no extravagance in their ideas of working the road.

The President was directed by the Board to make contracts immediately for the completion of the road from the intersection of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad to Charlotte by the 1st of January. The money is here, and will be on hand to pay for the work promptly.

The capitalists declared and manifested a disposition to manage the road in connection with the people of North Carolina, and invested. They expect to put on three steamers between New York and Wilmington and extend the charter to the Tennessee line, and will connect in connection with the Great West, and in that way make the investment pay. We have no doubt but that their most sanguine expectations will be realized, and feel sure they are willing to spend their money to accomplish it.

We do not consider it a matter of importance, but will state that this road is now under the control, and managed by, private capitalists, who have no connection with the imagined bugaboos called the Pennsylvania Central, Southern Security Company, or any other corporation. We merely mention the fact for the satisfaction of those who seem alarmed because certain persons and corporations are building railroads in the South.

We were pleased at the manner in which the North Carolina Directors were treated. Their wishes were consulted and strictly respected by the New York and Baltimore Directors, and they were also hospitably and elegantly entertained. We were especially pleased at the election of Silas N. Martin, Esq., of Wilmington, as Vice-President. He will have control, mainly, of the work, and will necessarily have an opportunity of doing something practical towards the completion of the road, which he has not had heretofore. He has always taken a warm interest in securing the completion of the Road to Charlotte, and we know that he is competent and honest and will strive to do right.

The energy and industry of Captain V. Q. Johnson, the Assistant Superintendent of the Western Division, was appreciated, and he was complimented by having his salary increased. Mr. Alderman, the Assistant Treasurer, was also complimented in the same way.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

Something Wrong Somewhere.

A correspondent in Caswell township writes to complain of the continued delay in receiving the JOURNAL. He says that it is never received there until it is a week old, but intimates, very plainly, that everyone believes the fault to be in the mails. This, *we know*, is the reason why the paper is delayed. It is, or rather it should be, put off at Rocky Point, but, as that Postoffice is near the city, it may be that the agent fails to get the mails assorted by the time that the train passes that point and therefore takes it to Weldon, leaving it at Rocky Point on his return. We beg the attention of Postmaster Brink to these facts.

The Recent Sampson County Tragedy.—A True Version of the Affair as Related by one of the Jury.

On the 2d inst. we published a short and very imperfect account of the killing of a colored man by the name of Maner, near Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, by Mr. B. C. Barden. A correspondent, writing us from Clinton and signing himself "Juror," who was present at the examination into the affair as one of the jury of inquest, and who must therefore know whereof he speaks, sends us the following, as a corrected version of the affair. He says:

My attention has been called to a publication in your paper of the 2d instant, giving an account of the difficulty which occurred near Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, between Mr. B. C. Barden and a colored man by the name of Maner, representing Mr. Barden as having "accused Maner of setting fire to the woods, from which a difficulty sprang up, when the negro shot at Mr. Barden, who returned the fire with a fatal result." You mistake in representing Mr. Barden as having accused Maner of any offence whatever and therefrom becoming involved in a personal difficulty with him. Mr. Barden was simply acting in discharge of his duty as a public officer, and had scarcely made known the object of his mission, and the substance of the warrant before he was fired upon by Maner with almost a fatal result. Tis true Maner had been charged with having set fire to the woods, by warrant under the oath and examination of one Mr. Boney, one of the real sufferers by said fire, but Mr. Barden, being on friendly terms with Maner, and having no private injury to avenge or personal feeling to gratify, further than the faithful discharge of his duty as a public officer, remonstrated with Maner even after having made a charge of the most flagrant character against him. Despite Mr. Barden's entreaties, he stubbornly refused to submit to the mandate of the law, but resisted to the bitter end, having had his gun loaded a second time, and presented to Mr. Barden's head, capped and half spring, as he made an entrance into the house, at which time Mr. Barden, in the enforcement of the law, and in defence of his own life, discharged the contents of a gun which he had borrowed from one of his posse, in the head of Maner, thereby causing death. Such are the facts as detailed on the inquisition.

Returned Home.

The Wreckmaster Wrecking Company's steamer *Wyoming* arrived here on Sunday night, from Cape Lookout, where she had been to recover wrecks since the late hurricane. We learn from Mr. D. Means, the Agent of the company, who went on with the steamer, that the name of the barque *Zenos Fabyan*, hailing from Genoa, Omoa, Master, bound from Bull River, S. C., to London, with timber, was ascertained. She was run ashore on the coast of April, 1873, and since then underwritten Cape Lookout. The *Wyoming* reached the scene May 6th, but the Captain being in Beaufort, had to return to that place, the Captain refused to permit any attempt to float the vessel, or save her cargo, stating that he had been granted the Italian Consul in New York and would not accept of any instructions. On May 9th the Consul arrived from New York, and after conference with the Captain, declined any assistance, although repeatedly assured that the vessel could, in all probability, be saved in good condition, and if not saved, no expense would accrue to the underwriters. When the *Wyoming* left preparations were being made to cut away the spars and tear up the decks.

The barque is insured in foreign companies for $25,000.

Mr. Means also reports that a brig, laden with hides and logwood, went ashore on May 7th, 15 miles south of Ocracoke, but immediately broke up. Part of the cargo was gotten out on the beach. The sea being high, they were unable to effect a landing from the *Wyoming*, and did not ascertain the name of the vessel.

Bar and River Improvements.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 12th May, 1873.

Col. Wm. L. De Rosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—On Friday, the 9th instant, we made a visit to the public works for the improvement of our Harbor, on board the tug Jas. T. Easton, Capt. Leary, Capt. Phillips, Assistant Engineer in charge of the works, being on board.

Owing to a heavy tow of loaded lighters down, and of empty ones up, the full tides both ways was required to facilitate operations, consequently, no time was left us for anything like an extended or thorough inspection of the beach and its surroundings. We were, therefore, confined to an examination of the breakwater only, and its immediate surroundings.

Since our last visit, on the 27th of February, reported on the 13th of March, comprising a period of ten weeks, there has been about 500 feet of foundation cribs placed in position, which aggregates about forty-four hundred feet, from its final termination at the old jetties of rocks in front of Zeke's Island. Of this 1,140 feet, about 2,000 feet only are what we call completely finished by covering with plank. Work is rapidly progressing on the remaining 1,800 feet, a considerable portion of which is at full height above high water, and the balance in sections of five, three and two feet above low water, with a fair prospect (without unforseen disasters) of making a full and final completion of the breakwater within the fiscal year ending the last of June.

The beach and shoals in front are closing in upon the work in the most approved manner; in fact, we could hardly direct it better, even if we had the power of doing so.

Zeke's Island is extending its borders in every direction, even to invading the main inlet on its north side, now, while stretching its arms westward into the harbor, and eastward into the Ocean, curving southward, apparently counter balance with the beach south. Every thing connected with the work is found, wears an encouraging aspect.

One of the most satisfactory features connected with the prosecution of this work, and to your Committee the most unaccountable, is, that as the breakwater progresses, contracting the general opening, that Federal Point don't wash entirely off, instead of an almost imperceptible wear, and that the reef on which from its point southwestward into the harbor, is not entirely swept away by the ebb tides, but continues to grow, for we are informed that there is less water upon it now than there was a year ago, when last examined by the Coast Survey party.

And again, that Zeke's Island is growing so rapidly, instead of being swept away with its surroundings, as any reasonable mind might suppose.

Without a knowledge of the law of nature, which govern such matters, it appears one of its mysterious freaks.

Respectfully submitted,
for the Committee.
H. NUTT, Chairman.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

May 8—Brig Mariposa, Milton, New York, G G Barker & Co.

May 9—Br Brig Weimagent, Hammond, Boston, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Nor Barque Acolus, Krogh, Antwerp, Heide Bros.

Ger Barque Frederick Scolla, Waack, Barrow, Eng, Williams & Murchison.

May 10—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

(German) Barque Theodore Fuss, Dolla, London, E Peschau.

May 12 German Barque Miner, Bosa, Plymouth, Willard Bros.

Br Barque Ella Moore, Neve, Bermuda, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Samuel, Jones, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Ray, Dennis, New River, Edwards & Hall.

May 13—Schr Pyrola, Ginn, Rockland, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Br Brig Joshua King, Smith, Yarmouth, N. B., Master.

CLEARED.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Muachison.

(German) Brig Princess, Peters, London, Jas Anderson & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Br Barque Fear Not, Berding, Cork for orders, J R Blossom & Evans.

Br Brig Lone Star, Kenealey, London, Williams & Murchison.

Br Brig Joseph Howe, Hill, Bristol, England, Sprunt & Hinson.

May 13—Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

New York—Schr Ben—300 casks spirits turpentine, 2,152 bbls. rosin, 752 bushels peanuts, 68 bales cotton.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley, sailed, May 8—754 bbls rosin, 335 casks spirits turpentine, 57 bbls pitch, 6 bales cotton, 80,737 feet lumber, 20 bales mdse, 18 empty ale kegs, 2 bales rags.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, cld May 12—682 bbls rosin, 117 casks spirits turpentine, 215 bbls tar, 30 bbls pitch, 6 bales cotton, 6 bales sheeting, 1 do yarn, 30 bushels peanuts, 16,500 feet lumber, 16 pkgs mdse.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer 374 bales cotton, 127 casks spirits turpentine, 550 bbls rosin, 133 bbls tar, 72,382 feet lumber, 2 pkgs mdse, 22 tons old iron, 993 bushels peanuts, 3 bales rags, 13 ale kegs, 9 bales yarn, 25 do sheeting, 100 do cane fibre.

New York—Steamship Benefactor, cld May 13—755 bdls shooks, 1,416 bbls rosin, 723 casks spirits turpentine, 107 bbls crude turpentine, 150 do tar, 165 bales cotton, 10 do sheeting, 1,076 bushels peanuts, 11 bbls wax, 11 rolls leather.

FOREIGN.

London—German Brig Princess, 551 bbls rosin, 841 casks spirits turpentine.

Bristol, Eng.—Br Brig Joseph Howe, 2,556 bbls rosin.

London, Eng.—Br Brig Lone Star, 1,500 casks spirits turpentine, 240 bbls rosin.

Cork for orders—Br Barque Fear Not, 1,847 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 13, 1873.

STEAMSHIPS.

Lucille, Bennett, for inland trade, Jas. A D Cazaux.

BRIGS.

Br Joshua King, Smith, dis. Master
Pr Weimagent, Hammond, dis. Harriss & Howell

Sagamore, Mellen, dis. G G Barker & Co

German Princess, Peters, dis. J R Blossom & Evans

Nor Acolus, Krogh, dis. Heide Bros

Ger Frederick Scolla, Waack, dis. Williams & Murchison

German Maria Adelaide, Pocutis, ldg. Europe, Williams & Murchison

Norweg. Barque Minai, Rotning, dis. Sprunt & Hinson

German Shanghai, Nauseintz, ldg. Europe, Williams & Murchison

John, Levering, dis. De Rosset & Co

German Maria Heyn, Beck, ldg. Europe, J Anderson & Co

German Intracht, Muswick, ldg. Europe, J Anderson & Co

German Mynheer, Antwerp, dis. De Rosset & Co

German Miner, Bosa, dis. Willard Bros

Br Ella Moore, Neve, dis. Williams & Murchison

SCHOONERS.

Peredo, Ginn, dis. G G Barker & Co

John, Williams, dis. Williams & Murchison

Emma C Roanwell, Risley, dis. G G Barker & Co

Charles Dennis, Dennis, dis. A D Cazaux

BARQUENTINES

(Br) M E Sved, Beamer, dis. Vick & Mebane

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CARDIFF.

Meteor, McCulloch, sld Oct 17

NEWPORT (WALES).

Delta Peterson, sld Nov 13

NEW YORK.

Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, sld March 25

PLYMOUTH.

Ocean, Asbacksen, sld April 10
Brig Zuma, sld March 15

GRIMSY.

Courier, Claus, sld March 6

GHENT.

Die Provence, Ternord, sld March 4

PLYMOUTH.

Minna, Reese, sld March 15

There is a little mystery hanging about the death of Captain Hall.—Those members of the crew of the Polaris who were brought back by the Tigress are the sole repositories of the facts, and they say he died of apoplexy, but those who knew the dauntless navigator say that he was very unlikely to be a victim to such an attack, and an eminent surgeon says that any one liable to it would not have it in that region.

We are aware that our flour, tea, and coffee were adulterated, but had fondly hoped that our doses of medicine were sacred. And now in what shall we have faith? It has been discovered in New York that a man who takes his jorum of castor oil, of a morning, is made to swallow a large proportion of lard therewith, and, as the patient is rather apt to gulp his medicine without pausing to taste it, he is victimized with the more facility. Sir Peter Teazle mildly remarked, 'this is a ——— wicked world.'

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We learn from Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, that there are now on his files *two hundred* applications for the admission of patients to that institution. The Asylum is crowded to its utmost capacity and the only chance for the admission of new patients is in the removal of some of those now there by death, recovery or other cause.

VICK & MEBANE.

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Receiving Agents of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Sugar, per lb.	9@12	Lumber, (Mill.)	
Cheese, per lb.	12@14	Cy'r Bds 15 00	a17
Candles, per lb.	12@14	Weboro. 10 00	a25 00
Candles, Sperm	50@55	Shingles, per M.	a2 00
Candles, Adamantine	16@18	Spirits Turpentine	40@45
Candles, Tallow	10@12	Lime, (from store)	
Soap, per lb.	6@8	Rockport,	1 50 a 1 60
Soap, Castile	12@15	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb.		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	30@32	Cuba, hhds.	30 a 35
Laguayra	25@28	do bbls.	00 a 42
Rio	23@25	Sugar house	00 a 22
St. Domingo	25@28	do bbls.	25 a 30
Flax	19@20	Syrup, bbls.	45 a 1 00
Bonded Coffee	16@	Rio	75 a 80
Rope per lb.	7@10	Nails, per lb.	
Corn Meal,		Cut	6 a 6 75
per bushel	93@95	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestics,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per yard	12@13	Machinery	75 a 2 00
Feathers,		Kerosene	27@28
per lb.	65@80	Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 50
Tar, per bbl.		Potatoes,	
Pitch, per bbl.		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl.	4 25 a 5 50
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00	Provisions, per lb.	
No. 2	14 00 a 14 50	N. C. Bacon	
No. 3	10 00 a 10 50	Hams	15@18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middlings	10@11
Herring,		Shoulders	10@11
Cash	8 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13@13½
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Western Bacon	
No cents	8 50 a 10 00	(Smoked)	
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Hams	16@17
Dry Cod	7@7½	Middlings	10½@11
Flour, per bbl. North'n	6 50 a 7 00	Shoulders	8½@9½
Family	8 50 a 11 50	(Dry Salted)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	10
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	8½@9½
North Carolina		Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	do Northern	10 a 11
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Extra, per lb	10 a 22	do Northern	40 a 45
Gunny Bags	25@28	Cheese	19
Gian's, Peruvian	25	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Per ton	00 00 a 85 00	City Mess	20 00 a 21 00
Grain, per bushel,		Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Corn	85@90	Rump	1 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum	75	Beef, per bbl.	
Peas, Cow	1 50@2 00	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Rice	8@	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8@9	cargo	00 a 00 00
Hides, per lb.		From store	00 a 1 60
Green	6@7	American	00 a 1 50
Dry	13@15	Sugar, per lb.	
Tallow, per 100 lbs.		Porto Rico	11 a 11½
Eastern	6 00 a 1 00	C	11 a 11½
Northern	1 00 a 1 80	B	12 a 12½
Wax,		A	12 a 12½
English, assd	28@	Crushed	12½ a 00
American, ref'd	10@	Soap, per lb.,	
American,		Northern	5@7
Spanish	00@	Shingles, per M.,	
Sperm	00@	Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Whale	00@	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Hoop,		Staves, per M.,	
per ton	00 00 a 50 00	W. O. hhd	00 a 00 00
Liquors, per gal. (duty)		R. O. hhd	00 a 00 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Timber, per M	
Gin	1 00 a 7 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Mill, p. fm.	12 00 a 18 50
Rum	4 00 a 9 00	Mill, bar.	12 00 a 12 00
do Apple	4 50 a 9 00	Mill, mt to ord	12 00 a 00 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Tallow per lb.	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 15, 1873.

THE GENERAL CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been generally rainy throughout most sections of the two Carolinas, and some localities have been visited with storms sufficiently heavy to do much mischief. Vegetation, however, is making extraordinary progress, and in many sections fine hands for good crops have been made. The cool of March and April has, however, left its mark in many places, by reducing the number of tenant hands, or with a favorable harvest there is still a great scarcity of laborers.

THE COTTON CROP.—[illegible] sections of North and South Carolina the weather is reported as having been more favorable than last year for the preparations of lands for planting and the cotton is coming, with the exception of the unseasonable cool weather. The frost through the country has injured, and in some few localities killed the cotton, in which replanting will probably be necessary, but generally good stands may be secured, as a large proportion of the crop is not yet up; and even in the districts where it has been injured by frost, with favorable weather there may be seed sufficient in the ground which will come up, and render replanting unnecessary; but there are many complaints of the late dry weather, and seed will not germinate without rain. The area of land planted in cotton is about the same as last year, an increase of 10@15 per cent. reported in some sections. The labor is about the same, and as efficient. More fertilizers have been used this season than last.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The volume of business in most branches of trade has exhibited very little activity during the past week. Business, however, has been moderately fair, and in our general merchandise market some activity was displayed, but the fluctuations in prices have been few, as will be seen by reference to our review below. Naval Stores.—In this trade a fair business has been done, and we notice a more steadier feeling and some improvement in prices; as a general thing, however, there is very little disposition manifested by purchasers to buy to any considerable extent, preferring rather to wait until the market shall have recovered from the late financial depression and the outlook become more favorable. The outlook grows more favorable, there being at present no less than 28 large foreign vessels now here, awaiting cargoes. The stock in market is, in round numbers, 60,000 bbls. These vessels have a capacity sufficient to carry the entire stock away, but on the other hand, as the advances, the receipts of naval stores increase daily, and the manufacturing of the crude material (which has been arriviving freely for the past week) is being done on a much larger scale. COTTON.—There is very little doing in cotton. The market being depressed by the causes spoken of last week, and inactive on account of the inferior quality of grades offering. Grain—Is quiet and steady with a good demand and light receipts. Provisions—Are not so firm, but no positive decline has been declared. Dry Goods.—The volume of business has been fair since our last report, but scarcely up to the preceding week. Money.—There has been a steady call at the banking houses in the ability to discount, and although the demand for money has been active the market [illegible] been commercial [illegible] banks have [illegible] the acceptable [illegible] positions, and [illegible] side applications. [illegible] of the market and [illegible] of the leading articles [illegible] have been as follows:

COTTON—The market has exhibited without any distinctive feature during the current week, and our remarks in our last review are wholly applicable to this week, and which we here reproduce: **"The market has exhibited the same general features as for some weeks past, good grades, which are scarce, having throughout been steady and tolerably firm, while the** grades, with which the market is glutted, have only been saleable at very low figures. Prices have varied very little during the week, though the market is somewhat lower in feeling at the close than at the opening." The receipts are falling off very rapidly, and with free exports the stock is decreasing and is now not more than 3,300 bales.

The cotton movement for the week, as compared with that of last week, shows a slight increase in the receipts and exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 43,770 bales, against 48,046 bales last week, 46,373 bales the previous week, and 55,830 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since September 1, 1872, 3,301,940 bales, against 2,600,460 bales last year. The exports from all the ports during the week were 57,058 bales, against 17,430 bales last year, and the total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 2,224,976 bales, against 1,788,734 bales for the same period in 1872.

The sales for the week were about 150 bales at 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 14⅞, 15, 15½, 15⅝, 15⅞, 16, 16⅛, 16½, 17, 17½, 17⅝, 18, 18⅛@18⅜ cents. We quote nominally as follows:

Low Ordinary	11 cents.
Ordinary	12 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	17⅞ "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	18⅛ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The general tone of the market has been steadier during the week, owing to the improvement in rosins and spirits turpentine, and the very light receipts early in the week. From the first day of our report up to Tuesday evening, prices remained steady, and receivers found little difficulty in disposing of their offerings at the market rates.—The freshet in the rivers brought the first lot of new crude to market of any size since the opening of the sea on.—For this sellers received for 300 bbls. $2 10 for hard and $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin—subject to extra—and $2 05 for hard, and $3 30 for yellow dip and virgin free of extra; an advance over previous quotations of 5 cents. Wednesday and to-day, however, the tone of the market is very quiet, and a decline is anticipated.—With more favorable weather for the past week, producers have been enabled to dip the article, and in a few days we look for increased receipts.—The receipts for the week 2,826 bbls, against 693 bbls, for last week show an increase of 2,128 bbls. The exports are [illegible] the stock [illegible]

[illegible]

Thursday, 1,2[illegible] 3

Sailed Coastwise.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market during the week just ended has been very unsettled and has fluctuated from 1 to 1 cent almost daily, but closes without any material change over last week's quotations. The first day, Friday, the undertone was strengthened by the improved advices from New York, and an advance of ¼ cent was gained, but at the close the market became less firm and sellers were unable to procure the advance on sales. Saturday the dull feeling of the previous day was manifested and sales were made at a decline of 1 cent. Monday morning there was no improved feeling, but at noon the advices were more favorable and the market advanced ½ cent. Tuesday nothing further occurred, the day's sales being at the previous figures. Wednesday the market was very quiet and remained unchanged. To-day (Thursday), at the close of our writing, the market is still quiet and closes easy at 43 cents. The receipts for the week, 2,696 casks, against 2,396 casks for last week, is an increase of 300 casks. The exports were 3,828 casks, against 3,526 for casks last week, being also an increase of 302 casks. The stock in market is 4,885 casks. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	565 casks	at 45 cts.	₱ gal.	
Do	30	"	44½	" "
Saturday	*20	"	44½	" "
Do	137	"	43½	" "
Monday	122	"	43½	" "
Do	325	"	44	" "
Tuesday	300	"	44	" "
Wednesday	20	"	44	" "
Thursday	*20	"	43	" "

*Selected casks.

ROSIN—In the general position of the Rosin market there has not been much change for the better during the week just ended. Early in the week there was a slight upward turn in the market and a small advance was gained on all grades. In the middle of the week the sellers with almost a concerted effort managed to keep the market steady and the small advance mentioned above was obtained on all sales, but towards the close, notwithstanding the favorable outlook mentioned in our "Commercial Epitome" the market has fallen into a dull and sluggish feeling and a material decline is looked for. Strained rosin, as usual, has taken an active part, and on (Friday) the first day of the week, opened with a strong undertone at an advance of 5 cents over last weeks' closing rates. Saturday the upward feeling of the previous day was manifested among [illegible] sold at a [illegible] Monday [illegible] Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 2—Has taken an active part in the week. In response to the upward movement in Strained, early in the week, prices advanced a shade, but to-

Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $63, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

SPIRIT CASKS.—At the present there is a larger demand for spirit barrels and considerable numbers are exported to the country every day. We quote second hand country, as they run, $2 60@$2 70, second hand, New York, $2 80@$2 90, and selected and new New York at $3@$3 25.

PEANUTS—Peanuts continue to be very dull and inactive. The export demands are extremely small, and with large receipts the market is overstocked. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	$ 70 to 75
Prime	90 to 1 05
Extra Prime	1 05 to 1 10
Fancy	1 15 to 1 25

HAY—The receipts of Eastern and Northern hay have been very large for the past week or so. In consequence of this there has been a general breaking up in prices, and the market has declined 5 to 10 cents. We quote as selling from store as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 75
New York	1 50@1 65
Eastern	1 70@1 85

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties,
Buckle Ties,
Side Slot Ties, } 8½ cents.
Arrow Ties, 9 cents.

WOOD—Oak and Ash are in large supply, but Pine is scarce and wanted. Sells from flat by the cord and in large quantities as follows:

Pine	$3 00@3 25
Swamp Ash	3 00@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

TIMBER—The timber market has been active during the week, but owing to the heavy receipts the market still continues dull. The late freshet in the North West river has brought to market all the accumulated rafts, and millers being supplied to the full extent of their present wants are only offering to purchase where advantages may be had. Common articles are extremely dull, but finer qualities maintain their former quotation. The city mills will purchase at the following rates ₱ M.:

Extra Prime Mill Timber	
Prime Mill per railroad	$17 00@18 00
Extra River Timber	0 00@0 00
Prime River Timber	0 00@0 00
Common Mill	0 00@0 00
Ordinary	0 00@0 00
Inferior	0 00@0 00

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ sack.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade, both coastwise and to foreign countries.—Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RATES—PER 1,000 FEET.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@
Rigid cargoes	00 00@
Full cargo wide flanks	0 00@
flooring boards, rough	00 00@
Ship Stuff as per specifications	00 00@
Deals, 3 by 9	00 00@

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $3 50, and Heart at $4 50 ₱ M.

FREIGHTS.—Very few if any changes have been made in the rates of freight during the week. By coastwise steamships and sailing vessels the market is higher. Foreign shipping is done principally by charter and no rates are established. There still exists a fair demand for ship room from the lumber dealers, but the amount of produce offering shipment is quite limited. We refer to our table for the last rates paid.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Killed by His Step-Son—Justifiable Homicide.

One of the saddest tragedies we have ever been called upon to record occurred on Monday night last near Social Circle.

The parties to this terrible affair were a Mr. J. T. Phillips, a farmer, living about five miles from Social Circle, and his step-son, about sixteen years of age, by the name of Turner. Young Turner is poorly grown for his age. Phillips is represented as having been a man of bad character, who came from Habersham county to the settlement in question and married the widow Turner. This young man and two daughters thus became his step-children.

He immediately began to treat the girls brutally, and not long since was incarcerated in jail for his bad treatment of one of the young ladies. Last Monday night after supper, and while the family were preparing to retire for the night, Phillips commenced giving the girls instructions as to what they should do next day in a very abusive manner. Young Turner interrupted him, saying, "Don't talk to my sisters that way." Phillips replied, "I'll throw my shoe at her," and suiting the action to the word, did throw it at her—missing her, however. He then began to abuse the young man, who, at this time, was parring his toe-nails with his pocket-knife. After abusing him as much as he thought fit, he ran at young Turner and tried to cut him, which they grappled. Phillips succeeded in choking his youthful antagonist down three times. While he was on Turner the latter commenced operations with his knife, and kept cutting until he succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound. After receiving his death-stroke, Phillips beat Turner's neck backwards, raised his knife and said: "G—d d—n you, I'll cut your throat." He would have put this threat into execution, but for Turner's sister, who threw her arm between her brother's neck and the descending knife, receiving the blow on her wrist. It is thought her arm is rendered useless for life by the wound thus inflicted. Phillips then got up, walked to the door and fell dead. The Coroner's jury pronounce the act of the young man, "justifiable homicide." He is willing to surrender himself to the authorities for trial at any time. No one who knows anything of the circumstances, attaches any blame to the young man.

For the good of society, we wish never to hear of a like case again, and we think tyrannical step-fathers may well take warning by this bloody lesson.—*Atlanta Herald.*

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	116	118
Silver	106	109
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities		Int¼
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon		30
Do. Funding 1866		22
Do. 1868		20
Do. new 6's		19
Do. Special Tax 6's		13
N. C. bonds loc'd to N. C. Road		50
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7's (Gold Int.)		90
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8's

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

THE ILLINOIS CALAMITY.

THE CALLING OF ROCK RIVER BRIDGE.

Thrilling Account of the Fearful Disaster. What the Survivors Saw and Felt. Miraculous Escapes.

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THE DOLE AND HOFFMAN FAMILIES.

Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Hoffman were cut by the falling timber, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered in the afternoon. Dr. Hoffman is now at the hotel in a critical condition. His wife was buried this morning. He has friends in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities.

SPREADING THE NEWS—MOURNING AND REJOICING.

As soon as the observers comprehended the situation they ran over the town and spread the news. The town at once became possessed with intense excitement, and mothers rushed about frantically apprehensive for the safety of their children. As the crushed and mangled bodies were brought to shore the air was rent with wails of sorrow from broken hearts over their dearest treasures. Husbands and wives were clasped together in each other's arms; pious mothers fell down upon their knees and thanked a merciful Providence that their friends had been spared; women fainted and strong men bent down and wept. Each lifeless body brought to light sent some heart anew into the throes of agony. Mourning and rejoicing were mingled together.

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[illegible] scratch and recovery [illegible] through the afternoon. [illegible] nearly all the loss of life was owing to [illegible] the crushing weight of the bridge, for [illegible] all who came to the surface of the [illegible] were quickly saved. [illegible] seemed to have superhuman [illegible] given them, and took alarms [illegible] hazards without the quiver of a [illegible] Edward Patrick, Frederick [illegible], William Dauntler, William Lawton, William Shylock, Atwood Barr, Henry Wood, James Van Arman, and other young men, plunged boldly into the water and swam like heroes with bodies of senseless women and children. Jacob Armstrong went down with the crash, but crawled from under the wreck of iron, saved himself, and then plunged in again and saved others.

THE DOLE AND HOFFMAN FAMILIES.

Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Hoffman were cut by the falling timber, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered in the afternoon. Dr. Hoffman is now at the hotel in a critical condition. His wife was buried this morning. He has friends in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities.

SPREADING THE NEWS—MOURNING AND REJOICING.

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